

NWX-US DEPT OF COMMERCE

Moderator: Deborah Rivera-Nieves
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1:00 pm CT

Coordinator: Thank you for standing by. I'd like to inform all participants that your lines have been placed on a listen-only mode until the question-and-answer session of today's call. Today's call is also being recorded. If anyone has any objections, you may disconnect at this time. I would now like to turn the call over Ms. Deborah Rivera. Thank you. You may begin.

Deborah Rivera: Great, thank you so much (Erica). Buenas tardes a todos, y bienvenidos. Good afternoon and welcome everyone to another Census Academy webinar series webinar. Thank you so much for joining us. Today we will be learning all about the Puerto Rico Community Survey. I am your host, Deborah Rivera and I am a training specialist here at the US Census Bureau.

I am joined today by my colleague Kim Davis who is one of our panelists together we will be providing technical support to our speaker and also sending you some helpful information via the chats. The chat feature can be accessed through the icons that are located in the bottom center of your event window, and also towards the right-side of your WebEx event screen. And just as a reminder, we are recording this webinar and along with corresponding training material, we will be uploading the recording to our Census Academy site as a free learning resource and that usually takes

approximately a week. So please keep an eye out for it and we will also be providing you guys with a link to where those resources will be posted via the chat.

We will also have a question and answer session towards the end of the presentation. So please take a moment to write down your questions as we go along the presentation. We would also like to ask that you complete an evaluation at the end of the webinar. And we will also send that via the chat as well.

I would now like to introduce my colleague and speaker for today's webinar Ana Maria Garcia. Ana Maria Garcia has worked for US Census Bureau since 1999 and during her tenure, she has held the following positions; partnership specialist in the Boston region, local census officer manager in Hartford, Connecticut, partnership coordinator and data dissemination specialist in the New York region office. Currently, as a data dissemination specialist, Ms. Garcia is responsible for providing instructions to community groups, staff of elected officials, government agencies, and the general public, on how to access census data.

Being bilingual, Ms. Garcia provides instructions both in English and Spanish. She is responsible for the following geographies; Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Puerto Rico. Ms. Garcia holds a J.D. from Temple University. Thank you so much Ana Maria.

Ana Maria Garcia: Thank you, gracias. Gracias. So as you've heard I'm Ana Maria Garcia. And so let's get started so I can provide you with some information about the Puerto Rico Community Survey.

So first I want to share with you the objectives. So I want to leave you with

some understanding of the Puerto Rico Community Survey really stress the importance of it, distinguish some of the differences that occur between the American Community Survey and the Puerto Rico Community Survey. So give you some topics, not all, but some topics of the Puerto Rico Community Survey and then we're going to look at census geography. Yes, so you can have an understanding of how it is that we collect the data. And how I'm going to do that is first I'm going to give you an overview, a very brief overview of the Census Bureau. We will then talk about the Puerto Rico Community Survey, what it is and its importance. Well, as I said before, we'll look at the difference between the American Community Survey and the Puerto Rico Community Survey. We'll look at a hierarchy of census geography.

I'm going to inject something in this webinar about the importance of the 2020 Census and a message of what is occurring is Puerto Rico relative to the 2020 Census. Then time permitting we'll do a live demo on data.census.gov where it is that one can go and retrieve data. And then we'll open it up for questions and answers.

So here's an overview of the Census Bureau. You know, the Census Bureau has been headquartered in Suitland, Maryland since 1942, over 70 years. The staff there is approximately 4200 permanent staff members and we grow to about seven hundred thousand when we're conducting a census which we're actually doing right this moment, okay. The Census Bureau is part of the US Department of Commerce and is overseen by the Economic and Statistics Administration, the ESA. And the Economic and Statistic Administration provides high-quality economic analysis and forces actually the mission of the Census Bureau.

So we at the Census Bureau are the federal government's largest statistical

agency. We are dedicated to providing current, facts and figures about America's people, its places and its economy. Important to note is that federal law protects the confidentiality of all the information that the Census Bureau collects.

So let's speak a little bit about decennial census. You know what we're most known, or what people should remember all the time is the Census Bureau does a census. So the Census is that once a decade population housing counts of all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the island areas. And this is required by the US Constitution. The results of the decennial census determine the number of seats for each state in the House of Representatives, and they're used to draw congressional districts and to distribute more than \$675 billion in federal funds each year to local communities.

So you get the sense there is quite a bit that is tied to responding to the census with money (unintelligible) and its information that's going to stay with us for 10 years. So you really want to get an accurate count. It helps the government also decide how to distribute funds and to provide assistance to states and localities. It's also used to draw the lines of legislative districts and reapportion the seats each state holds in Congress.

The census tells us who we are and where we're going as a nation, and helps our communities determine where to build everything, from schools to supermarkets, and from homes to hospitals.

On this slide I want to start the comparison of the Puerto Rico Community Survey and sometimes I'm going to say the PRCS. They are synonymous. I just toggle back and forth and the American Community Survey, ACS.

So what you see here is that first of all the language. In the Puerto Rico Community Survey, the initial mailings are sent to the addresses in Puerto Rico. That survey is printed in Spanish. All the residents can request and English version of the questionnaire; where you see that the ACS and stateside, the initial mailing is sent, is printed in English and residents here can request Spanish language material.

So they're sort of interchangeable. So they're slightly different instruments. And let's look at the data collection method. In the Puerto Rico Community Survey, data is collected only by mail or in person. There's no internet data collection in Puerto Rico. Whereas in the ACS, it's collected through the internet, by mail, and in-person follow-up. And then let's look at the sample size. For the Puerto Rico Community Survey, it's 36,000 addresses. For the American Community Survey, it's 3.5 million addresses. And that's because of the difference in population.

And then there's some other things are not showing and depicted here on the slide, but I just wanted to sort of mention them. The Puerto Rico Community Survey, all of the estimates that are combined are controlled through population estimates by age and sex. Whereas in the ACS, they're controlled by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin. We don't control them for race and Hispanic origin in the Puerto Rico Community Survey. And also the Puerto Rico Community Survey estimates are controlled through the population at the county which is the "municipio" level and not the sub-county level. Whereas in the ACS it's controlled both through the county level as well as the sub-county level.

And we'll talk a little bit about the different geography when we get to geography. And in the Puerto Rico Community Survey, there are no housing controls available for Puerto. So there's no control of the housing although

the housing units in the ACS are controlled to the population estimates program. So these are some of the differences.

Let me just share with you some others on this next slide. And this was taken from the 2019 Puerto Rico Community Survey and ACS. And so the questions might vary for some other survey years. This is specific to the 2019. It's the most recent ones that's been conducted. One of the questions is property size. So we do - the respondent in ACS responds by the acreage of land that they have. It's a quarter of an acre and half an acre or 10 acres, by acres. Whereas in the Puerto Rico Community Survey it's by "cuerda". And "cuerda" is the equivalent of .971 acres. It's exactly how the land is measure in Puerto Rico.

And then the question about plumbing facilities. In the ACS you have running water that's hot and cold running water. Yet in the Puerto Rico Community Survey is do you have running water and do you have this little U that's attached to the showerhead to heat shower water. Because it's very uncommon that there are water heaters in Puerto Rico.

So you start to get a sense that is really is asking questions that are germane to Puerto Rico so that we can actually record data of what the housing stock is like in Puerto Rico. And then, here's another question, the nutrition assistance program benefits. In the American Community Survey, we ask do you receive food stamps or do you receive SNAP? Whereas in Puerto Rico, we ask are you part of the nutritional assistance program. We don't ask about SNAP. Because SNAP eligibility requirements and benefits are determined by Puerto Rico rather than the federal government which actually determines that for SNAP. So we don't ask the question.

And then there's also some other differences that are not depicted here. And

so, you know, when you're asking either your place of birth or citizenship, the focus is on Puerto Rico, whereas in the ACS it's in the United States. Placing the place of birth in the United States is an ACS, your place of birth in Puerto Rico is responding to the PRCS. And also the question of entry, the year of entry. The question asks someone what, you know, when did you come to live in Puerto Rico. Whereas if you're asking that question in the ACS, the question is when did you come to live in the United States. So we really make a distinction between the two of them.

And also for residents, one year ago we asked the question, where were you residing a year ago. And in the Puerto Rico Community Survey, the first option as you get is "municipio" whereas in the ACS it's county, right? Which are the equivalent of "municipio" and county so the equivalent when we're looking at this data.

And then the last thing is your place of work. Your place of work in the Puerto Rico Community Survey is a place of work in a "municipio" in Puerto Rico, right? Whereas place of work in the American Community survey asks you what county and what state do you work in, right? So they ask the same question which is not asked in the Puerto Rico Community Survey.

So again, if you went to your complete instrument, and I'm going to show you some of the instruments, and then just a place online that one can see the entire survey and all the questions that are asked. And then you can really get a sense of the differences in the questions because they are reflective of what's happening here in the United States or on the island of Puerto Rico.

This next slide actually gives you a sense of the content and the questions that are asked on Puerto Rico Community Survey. So we have four sort of buckets. There's a social characteristic that are asked. There's some

demographics. There's some economic characteristics. And there's some housing characteristics. And so you can see these are not all the questions, but this is the flavoring of some of the questions. So you'll be able to get information on disability, not the exact type of disability, but is it a mobility issue? Is it a hearing impairment? Like that. So we don't go down to the specific ones but we will give you a category.

We'll ask under the economic, how do you commute to work? And when we get to the data.census.gov, I'm going to show you what the commuting data actually looks like. It's going to ask you about income. It's going to ask you about do you own or do you rent where you live, okay? The number of vehicles that are assigned, that are part of a household. So you get to see all of these and you can go through this list and say oh. And then it gives you a sense of how much data is available for one to actually look up either the data collected from the Puerto Rico Community Survey or data collected from the American Community Survey.

Let me now show you the instruments. The Puerto Rico Community Survey on the left-hand side of the screen is both in English and Spanish and it has a different color, it's in purple. And the American Community Survey is in green and also it's in Spanish and in English. But I wanted you to see what they look like and what it is that households that receive it, actually receive.

In order for you to understand and put into context what the Puerto Rico Community Survey is, I have to give you some history. Well, I don't have to give you, but I'm going to give some history about the Census. So as you can see on this chart, the first census of the United States was conducted in 1790 and occurs every ten years with one form, only one form. They used to collect data from all the households from 1790 to 1930, 140 years. We collect data using only one form.

And then from 1940 to 2000, the decennial census actually started collecting data using a long form, which was that long form was when we collected sample data. So it didn't go through every single household, but it went to some households and we were able to collect some of that demographic data that we just saw on the previous slide. And you know, for about 60 years the long form approach worked well, right? But as the decades started changing, data became less and less current and users started to be concerned because you know as we can tell, communities change. Not only every decade, but the communities can change from year to year. And so the data that they were receiving in their estimation was not reflecting present time for them.

So in 2000, quite a number of data users came to the Bureau and said can you really consider getting that long form data, collecting that data, more frequently than 10 years? So in 2000, the Bureau did - the Census Bureau did a large scale demonstration and in 2005, the American Community Survey was fully implemented and introduced and well as the Puerto Rico Community Survey. So the data that you'll get from the Puerto Rico Community Survey as well as from the American Community Survey stops in the year of 2005. You're not going to get any further historical data because it didn't exist at the time.

And then from 2010 to 2020, which we're conducting right now, the decennial census is only a short form. And it's sent to households because we now collect this information each year and are able to provide data every single year based on the information that's collected from the American Community Survey as well as the Puerto Rico Community Survey. So that the communities are looking at this data, they're looking at data that's pretty recent, okay. And I'm going to show you in a subsequent slide when it is that we release data so that you can see there's a big difference in the 10-year

release to an annual release.

This slide will tell you and demonstrate when the data is released. So this is when the 2018 data was released in 2019 because we release the data, the following, the year following when the data was collected. So we do a one-year estimate for any geography that has above 65,000 people in it. So that's going to include in - on the Puerto Rico side, many of its "municipios", okay. Definitely, the island of Puerto Rico and here in the states it's going to include many large counties like this.

And then we collect a five-year, we also do a five-year estimate which the one-year estimate is 12 months of data. Where the five-year estimate is 60 months of data. And that's for geography that's less than 20,000. So now we can get all of those little towns and small counties, those small barrios that have, you know, 50 people, 60 people. They're going to be found in the five-year estimates as distinct from the one-year estimates which is only going to have your large geographical area.

And you see on the slide that the one-year estimates for the 2018 data was released on September 26, 2019. And the five-year estimates was released at the end of last year, December 19. And subsequent to December 19, there was some other tables and products released on January 16 of 2020. So we can expect the 2020 data to be available around September for the one-year and December for the five-year. I'm not going to provide you with the dates. First of all, I don't know that and given some of the situations right now, I don't know we haven't stated specific to that as we're much closer to the release of the data.

I wanted you to see that. There are to different types of estimates that are available based on the data that's collected from the Puerto Rico Community

Survey.

Now I want to show you some geography. So I'm going to show you this slide which is pretty busy, right? So I don't want you to really concentrate on the complete slide because it can be busy. So I want to direct your attention to the center of the slide, the spine. So as you notice, it goes from national data all the way at the top to the smallest geography which is the census block. The census block is only available during the decennial. So we will see census block data when the 2020 census data is released. Other than that, to review between the decennial, we'll see the lowest is the block in the ACS or the Puerto Rico Community Survey.

And then you see right on the nation region. So there's four different regions in the United States; however, Puerto Rico does – is not part of that. They're not part of any census region or census division. So you will not find any data for Puerto Rico. If you drop down a little bit further to the states, you'll see that underneath it is quite a number of different geographic levels and we're not going to go into all of those. But I did want to point out places. Places will include all your incorporated cities and towns. It also includes all of your census designated places. Which are statistical counterparts of the incorporated places, right. And they're delineated to provide concentrations of people that are identifiable by name but not legally incorporated. So under the laws of the state in which they are not legally incorporated under the laws of the state in which they're located.

And boundaries are usually defined in cooperation both with the local or tribal officials. And updated prior to each decennial census. So these boundaries which usually coincide with visible features, for the boundaries and adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP (census designated

places) boundaries can change from one decennial census to the next. And so the boundaries might actually change so that the - to do historic comparisons is sometimes problematic if that CDP has changed. And why do I mention the CDP? Because CDPs are recognized in Puerto Rico because they don't - Puerto Rico has no incorporated places. So the Census Bureau recognized only CDPs. And the first of them as “comunidades” or “zonas urbanas”.

So we can find “comunidades” or “zonas urbanas” in the data.census.gov and then you can get data for those very small areas which are not government areas. They don't have a structured form of government but are an area within another area. I wanted to stress those to you.

And then we're talking about census tracts, block groups, and census blocks. And you can see them here. Those the three geographies that the Census Bureau has designated as for collection purposes. So we begin with the smallest which is the census block during the decennial. And then we start building up all the way to the nation and on this next slide, you'll be able to see how they begin to fit together. So you see that on the right-hand side, there's a block. And that block has very specific boundaries, Oak Street, Elm Street, Kennedy Road and so on. So that's your block. It's designated by a four-digit number. So that's the smallest geography for which we collect, we the Census Bureau, collects data.

And then that block as we see it migrate down to the bottom becomes what we know as a block group. So you see there that's it the block 3001, 3002, 3003 and so on. So that's your block group, okay. The thing that's interesting about block, there's no population threshold. However, in a block group, the threshold is anywhere between 600 to 3,000 people and it could contain anywhere from 240 to 1,200 housing units.

And then those block groups become part of a census tract as you see up in this section here. Right to the upper left of block groups and that contains several block groups and that becomes census tract 107 as you can see in the center of the slide. And then that census tract becomes a part of a county or a part of a “municipio”. I wanted you to see the relationship between geographies because once we get into looking for data, you'll have a much better understanding and you'll be able to retrieve data using census geography.

Now this next slide is just a picture of how census tracts are amassed together. And you'll notice on this slide that some of the census tracts have more than four digits. They have four digits and a decimal and the decimal is that some density has been occurring in that census tract so they've been split. So where you see point 02 or point 03 or point 05, we split it several times because that area, that census tract is becoming quite dense. Because one of the things that we like to do is compare and provide the user census tract that can be compared in size, in population size not in land size, but population size.

So that it's sort of an equal comparison. We don't want to compare a census tract with 800 people to a census tract with 5,000 people. We want to actually start to do some comparisons that will be fine for one to look at.

Now I want to give you that information that I wanted to provide about the 2020 Census. And so, you know, we've mentioned before that the census is critical, right, because it provides quite a bit of data that is used for the distribution, and every year it billions of dollars in federal funding for hospitals, fire departments, schools, roads and other resources based on the census data that's collected. It's also in the Constitution and it mandates that the United States conduct a count of all of the population every ten years.

This 2020 Census will mark the 24th time that the country has counted its population since 1790. However, given the outbreak of COVID-19 and in keeping with guidance from public health officials in Puerto Rico, the Census Bureau has suspended (unintelligible) census paper forms to households and they suspended them in mid-March because of the health and safety concerns because of COVID-19. The Census Bureau is consulting with public health officials to determine when it is safe to resume dropping off census materials door-to-door. In Puerto Rico, the census instrument will be dropped off at every single household. It's not going to be - and actually that operation was to take place between March 15 through April 17 which has not been able to be done because it's been suspended. So for those - if anybody on the call is from Puerto Rico, the public will continue to be apprised of all updates and when we can send that out, the operation will resume.

And I introduced the Census - and I'll tell you that's important information because I think it's critical that we get it, not - it's not the Puerto Rico Community Survey response or the Census, it's not an either/or. It's both instruments that we ask you to respond. One is going to be this approach and the other one is going to provide us some critical demographic data. If you are a service provider, you want that demographic data which is why we encourage people to go in and respond to both of them.

So you'll hear, oh, but I already received my census. I already responded. Just have people be sure that they received was not the Puerto Rico Community Survey. So that we want them to respond to that as well as the census 2020 Census.

And what I want to show you now briefly is some of the data where you can get information. So this website - and we provide this on every single slide, a

URL where you can go actually get the data. So this website ACS contains a lot of information about the Puerto Rico Community Survey. How to respond to questions, what - this is where you're going to go and find the actual questionnaire so you can see what it is. You can see it and as they start to respond to it, if you receive it, or inform others about what's contained in it and where they can get some information.

We're also - I'm also going to show you this slide for data.census.gov and probably get onto it, a couple minutes just to show you how to retrieve some data from here. So that you have expertise on this. And the expertise is going to come with time. This is a brand-new tool. It's not fully developed and what we're asking people to do, it has a lot of data. It has the 2018 data on it, but there's some functionality that has not been set up yet. So we're asking for people to go onto it and you'll see the address here. And provide some feedback to us. So data.census.gov is the URL for the site. And the way you provide feedback is to CEDSCI.feedback@census.gov. And you want to do this because we're developing the tool with user input and then we're deploying it.

And, you know, we keep getting - adding to it what users are requesting. It's feasible to add it at that particular time so that when the tool is completed, then it has many of the features, if not all of the features that were requested by people in the development while the tool is being developed.

I'm also going to demonstrate to you - I'm not going to demonstrate. I'm just going to give you information about census.gov/academy, the Census Academy. And you can get information on the Census Academy through our Data Gems, okay. Which are - introduced as brief videos of how we do things and give information. You can access data courses. There are some courses that are being developed and are readily available on data.census.gov. Or you

can attend the webinar as you're doing today.

And where you would go is to census.gov/academy and you can subscribe to get information and all of the upcoming webinars and any of the Data Gems that are available and the courses that are going to be provided.

On this next slide, I just wanted to show you that there's a place that you can go for interactive maps that have been put together for you. Again, the URL is on the slide. So you can go and see what happened (unintelligible). I also want to show you where you can stay current. So there's a couple of those. You can go to the newsroom or you can go to a place that we call America Counts or you can participate in the Director's Blog or you can see Stats for Stories. All four of these with their corresponding URLs provide information for you on what's occurring presently at the Census Bureau.

And in this next slide, what we can do is - the previous slide was to stay current. This one is to provide - maybe to stay connected. And where you can follow what's occurring at the Census Bureau.

So what I'd like to do now - actually let me just give me one minute. This is my contact information. And in the event that you call or that you email me for whatever reason which is sort of unlikely, but whatever reason, you can't get ahold of me and you need something right away. You can call our toll-free number 1-844-AskData or 1-844-275-2342. Or you can email census.askdata@census.gov. Someone will - it's not a recording, a person will take your query and then forward it to the person who can actually respond to the query as fast as they can respond.

Now what I'd like to do is go onto census.data. Show you a couple of, maybe two or three ways in which to retrieve data. And then I want to open it up for

any questions that people have. So let me go now to data.census.gov. Just going to pause this for one moment.

Okay so this is the home page for data.census.gov. And you'll see here on the upper-left hand corner there's a single search bar and what we can do is type in here Arecibo. And you'll see that it's a small search so it's going to give you some options. We'll choose Arecibo municipio. And so since I only selected a geography, the data that it's going to pull is the population for the municipio of Arecibo. And it's going to give you that data front and center at the top of this page. So in Arecibo is 82,114 estimated population and that's according to - view the source, the America Community Survey a one-year estimate. So if you remember what we were talking about in geography, the one-year estimate contains any geography that has above 65,000 in population. Here's an example of that, right.

So that's one that you can see. And so it's only going to give you that population. If I go back to my search and I put and I type in population. So now what it pulls in was I gave it an actual data point that I was looking for and the geography that I wanted. So it's given me the population over. It's given me the population table and now I can find the population that's 18 and over. So again, you see - this one came from the decennial census. You'll see the survey program here. And the year, 2010. So you'll always be able to cite where the data comes from and the year of that table.

Let's do one more because I want to see if we can open it up. I want to do some advanced searches. That was in the simple search. If I now go to my advanced search, it's slightly different. So my advanced search gives me the ability to filter by either topic, geography, years, surveys or codes. That all can be seen on the left-hand side of the screen. So I'm going to go in and filter by geography. And I always like filtering by geography because it's actually

limits some of the results. Not some of the results, it limits the results by the geography I've selected. If it - do it by topic, it doesn't.

So if I go into - I want to see a county. Now the system is going to ask me you want to see a county, where. So we're going to look for Puerto Rico. And now you can look at all the counties in Puerto Rico or you can choose one. So let's just choose one, Arecibo. And then we have the search bar at the lower, right-hand corner. Let me go back into my search. Sometimes this occurs. I'm just going to go back and refresh what I asked it for. So I know that I want the state of Puerto Rico, and the Arecibo municipio of Puerto Rico. And I'm going to ask it again to give me that search. It's not doing it. Well, this is interesting. I want to see if - so this should be the Arecibo information. So it's giving, Arecibo has a total population and (unintelligible) before was 82,114 estimated. So now we see the age breakdown.

So it's the fairly simple way that one can get data just by following the crumbs and we do have webinars just to teach people how to access data. But I wanted to use this opportunity to use the data that is collected through the American Community Survey.

So now what I'd like to do is move to some questions. Operator, can you see if there are any questions available?

Coordinator: Thank you. To ask a question, please press Star followed by 1. Please ensure that your phone is unmuted and record your name clearly when prompted. And to withdraw your request please press Star 2.

Deborah Rivera: Okay, Ana Maria, and this is Deborah Rivera. While we wait for any questions that might come in through the line, we did have a question that came in via the chat if I might read it out loud for you. This question comes -

yes wonderful. So this question comes from (Ben). And (Ben) asks, how does the census count handle the fact that some people have been displaced by natural hazards that involve households in what would be considered a whole block, census block or even a census tract. For example, recent tornados that occurred in the South will have done that.

Ana Maria Garcia: Yes, the only way that we can do it actually go, you know, we do it by household. So we'll go to that household and it's either going to reflect that there's people living there, okay or that's now vacant. And so it's now vacant. And so it would be reported as vacant so we don't track where people have gone. There are ways in - if they've moved to another area and they receive a firm and they complete it, and they say within the last year I was living X, Y and Z. One can start looking at sort of migration where people are going and where people were displaced to. But there's no way that we can capture that displacement right when we're taking the count.

Deborah Rivera: Okay, thank you. Operator, did we have any questions that came in through the phones?

Coordinator: Yes, we have a question from (Rosana Torez). Your line is now open.

(Rosana Torez): Hi, thank you. I have a question. In regard to the table, is there a way that you can eliminate entire rows or columns so that you only see, you know, customized table?

Ana Maria Garcia: Yes, so let me just see if I can customize this table for you. You can - you'll see in the table that I have there age and sex.

(Rosana Torez): Yes.

Ana Maria Garcia: Okay great. So as I hit and press on customize table, and we will go through this if we were doing a session just on data.census.gov. But if you weren't interested in the margin of error, because you understand, you know, the margin of error, what you could do is you click on margin of error and now the table will display in a moment all of the margins of error are gone. And now it's only the estimate. Okay, so we've done that. If you wanted to transpose the table, the way it looks. You can actually transpose what were columns to rows and rows to columns. You can actually do that by just clicking on the transpose table here.

You can actually map a table. And so you click on map and I'm not going to do that because the mapping takes, not for this session. The mapping takes some time, but you can actually map the table. And you can as well as download the table. Right now the print functionality of the table is not available and they're working on doing that. So the workaround is to download the table or to right-click and copy the cells and drop it into an Excel spreadsheet. So then you have a table that looks pretty similar to what's on the screen. And that's some of the functionality that you could do by customizing the table.

(Rosana Torez): Thank you. And just one follow-up there. Is there a way to eliminate rows? For example, if I only want to see ages 5 to 9 or 30 to 34, can I collapse the other rows?

Ana Maria Garcia: What you can do is - if you wanted to see 35 to 39, let's say, right? You can actually copy that. And then when it drops into Excel, it's only going to give that. Or you can drop the whole table into Excel and then through Excel eliminate the rows. But the fastest way of doing it just by right-clicking that, the line that you want or several lines that you want and then copy them and drop them into Excel and then that's the table that you have. So it's not the

same as I don't know it sounds like you've used American Fact Finder before than American Fact Finder. You can actually do that. That functionality is not available here.

(Rosana Tomez): Thank you.

Ana Maria Garcia: And then you also reminded me there's something over here all the way to the left of the screen. It's your data notes. And if you click on that, what that provides is this table is about age and sex. And it provides you some information that the Bureau has put together so that people have an understanding of how the data is collected, what we're talking about when we're talking about age and sex. So you have a context available to yourself as well.

(Rosana Tores): Thank you.

Ana Maria Garcia: You're welcome. Any other questions?

Coordinator: Yes, ma'am. Next question comes from (Lowell Cable). Your line is now open.

(Lowell Cable): All right, thank you. I'm in Houston, Texas and I've been looking for a Web site or somewhere that I can find data on when the training will resume in various locations. And any reliable phone number that will give us a response to messages we leave.

Ana Maria Garcia: Messages you leave for?

(Lowell Cable): Regarding the training. Because of the COVID virus, everything is delayed. And there's - I haven't found a reliable source or when I will be told the

training begins. And so that's what I got on the web, this webinar so I might - I can hear a little bit about what we're going to be doing and further I'd like to, since you're dealing with data, and I'm familiar with doing a lot of data work in my careers, where do we get the data on when the training will begin?

Ana Maria Garcia: I would - I don't know the answer to that. But what I am recommending is you are affiliated with a regional office.

(Lowell Cable): Yes, I get no response from them.

Ana Maria Garcia: Okay, you know what? Would you put something in the chat and then Deborah could make sure that we capture it, so make sure that we can get back to you. So put in your phone number or whatever so I can get.

(Lowell Cable): Yes, I'm on a smartphone with no chat place.

Ana Maria Garcia: Okay, so I'm going to give you my email. It's A-N-A.

(Lowell Cable): A-N-A.

Ana Maria Garcia: N and is Nancy, A-N-A-N-A dot Maria, M-A-R-I-A, dot Garcia, G-A-R-C-I-A at census dot gov.

(Lowell Cable): So A-N-A dot Maria dot Garcia at census dot gov.

Ana Maria Garcia: That's correct, sir.

(Lowell Cable): Thank you.

Ana Maria Garcia: You're welcome.

(Lowell Cable): Thank you very much, Ana Maria.

Ana Maria Garcia: Not a problem.

(Lowell Cable): I'm complete.

Ana Maria Garcia: Okay, great.

Coordinator: No other questions on the phone at this time.

Ana Maria Garcia: Do you have any - thank you. Do you have any questions, Deborah, on the chat?

Deborah Rivera: We actually do. This next question comes from (Adelina). And (Adelina) wants to know the population estimate for the census in Puerto Rico in 2018, how was that obtained?

Ana Maria Garcia: I believe that, first of all hello, how are you? You know, (Adalina), I will find out how it's obtained when the survey was sent out and how it was obtained. Because the only way it could be obtained is through the Puerto Rico Community Survey. As soon as I get that information for you, I'll you and let you know.

Deborah Rivera: Okay, thank you.

Kim Davis: Okay, so thank you Ana Maria for your wonderful presentation today. This is cohost, Kim Davis. And out of respect for our presenter, and participants' time, we'll follow-up with the remaining questions via email and if you sent a question in the chat and didn't have it answered, we will follow up with those

via email as well.

That concludes today's presentation. Thank you, everyone, for participating. And we'd like to ask that you complete the evaluation survey that you'll receive at the closure of today's presentation. This will be posted on census academy's Web site within a couple of weeks. For your reference in the future, thank you.

Coordinator: This does conclude today's...

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